

## OVER THE TOP

**BRIDGEPORT GOES** over the top for the Third Liberty loan ahead of most, if not all, of the cities of the land. Three cheers for Bridgeport, and more than three words of commendation for the earnest men and women who have so efficiently marshalled the patriotism of the people! Let's make it six millions.

## JACKING UP McLEAN

**SENATOR McLEAN** has a tender heart. He made a great fight to give international birds a square deal. He will probably be willing to give the women of Connecticut a square deal. Senator McLean isn't the type of a man to lead a forlorn hope. While woman suffrage was in its infancy, while the fate of the equal franchise was in doubt, it was too much to expect of the senator, that he would be champion of what had not arrived. If in time past he had favored woman suffrage, where would he get any votes in return for those he would lose?

But things have changed. Votes for women is as sure as anything can be. There is only one question about Connecticut? When?

Connecticut may be the very last state in the Union to enfranchise women; perhaps the last civilized community in the world. It may even come to pass, that women will vote in Connecticut after they have been enfranchised by the Zulus, the Sudanese, and the head hunters of Borneo.

That will not be the fault of Connecticut people, who wish to enfranchise women. It will be the fault of an antiquated electoral system, and the back number statesmen which that system has produced.

The liquor vote was what previously restrained Connecticut statesmen from equal franchise enthusiasm. But the liquor vote is now sunk to so low an ebb, that none in politics are so poor as to pay it reverence.

There are no shackles on the activities of Senator McLean except those of habit, and thought inflexibly ossified.

The women of Connecticut are going to Washington to improve the Senator. We hope they succeed.

## DISCIPLINE IN THRIFT

**THE CRUSADES** for the sale of Liberty bonds and war stamps do something besides carry on the war. They are a species of drill by which the whole body of the people is disciplined in thrift. The American people have been truly wasteful, purchasing at excessive prices satisfactions that were really dissatisfactions. Many things before the war were sold for high prices that were purchased and consumed for that reason. The thing itself was less valuable than cheaper things. Instances of the sort will occur to almost everybody. The purchase of strawberries out of season, when they are poor, and their neglect in season, when they are plentiful. There are thousands of similar cases. The money that goes to the government will not all go up in smoke. It will leave behind it permanent values, in machinery, plants for manufacturing, improved lands and so on, which will remain after the war is over to be a source of continuing production.

Economists will perhaps be able to show, in the industrial sense, that the war has paid its own way. It is possible that the increased production, plus increased thrift upon the part of the people, will pay for the war within a few years, and leave the rest of time to be source of dividends upon the investment.

The man power that is lost comes in another category. The living generation does not know how to assess a value against its own tears. The future will regard the dead of this war, as the fertilizing influence by which there was produced for them a store of liberty, vaster than ever was known.

## PUBLIC RAILROADS

**DURING THE MANY** decades that railroads existed as private property operated without let or hindrance for private benefit, the spirit of competition was destructive of other means of transport. Water transport was crushed by the railroads, or acquired by them and subordinated. The canals were bought up, or crippled and rendered of little or no service. The railroads brooked no rivals. As a consequence of this partisan and selfish policy, most of the railroads finally destroyed themselves as profit taking institutions, and ruined themselves as to service.

Public ownership is repairing the wounds that private ownership made. The railroads are being operated as a unity among themselves. Water transport is being built up as an adjunct and accessory. The water ways are being restored, where possible.

Direct and beneficial is the action of Mr. McAdoo, in taking over the great canal system of the State of New York. This system, well handled, will move enough heavy commodities to relieve the railroads. Its full operation will utterly break the traffic tieup in all this end of the United States, with the operation of a few more cargo steamers along the New England coasts.

## THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

**THE CONDITIONS** in France are improving. The German attack is flatly halted. Reinforcements are coming to the Allies in great numbers. The Italians are sending 200,000 men. Hundreds of thousands more are being poured in from England. The Americans are arriving in weekly numbers, which would amaze the country, if the figures could be stated.

Time fights upon the side of democracy. It is conclusively settled that Germany is throwing into the fight her maximum power. She reached the peak of her numbers at the opening of the battle of Picardy. Since then her armies have been sliding, enormous casualties destroying more men than the reserve man power can replace.

Time is a factor that will strengthen the moral purpose of the Allies, who have sustained comparatively small losses. They know that every hour brings more Americans to the rescue. The Germans become hourly more depressed. Their conquest of war torn terrain does not sustain them. It does not compensate them for their terrible losses. They know as well as the Allies do that the Americans are arriving, and they know what that means.

## SIGN OF THE TIMES

**THERE WAS** a day when the public notice, that a husband would not be responsible for the debts of his wife was little less than a tragedy, unless the woman had property. The occupations open to the wife were limited and the pay small.

Times have changed. Twice recently local advertising columns have exhibited wives, in a counter advertisement, repudiating the bills and contracts of the husbands.

The notices printed for the wives somehow had a ring of sincerity, as if the economic power did in fact abide upon the side of the women.

One hopes the husbands in these cases are prepared to do military duty. Having abandoned the support of their wives, they are due for class one, if over eighteen years and under forty-five.

Today it is even easier for women to find employment, than for men. Nearly all occupations are open to them, and the pay of women is becoming higher.

## GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS

**THE INTEREST** of a state requires uniformity in language. When it was desirable to confuse the activities of man, God inflicted upon them confusion of tongues. Language is a mechanism for the communication of ideas. A common tongue is a tremendous labor saving device. The difficulties of communication in mingled tongues are too enormous to need description. There are some parts of Europe in which it is necessary to know several languages and some additional dialects.

National unity, which is the strength of a state, can not be secured, where there is a multiplicity of tongues. The courts, instruction, the press, must deal in a common language, or the whole fabric of the republic will be correspondingly weaker.

Many races abide in America, and many tongues are spoken here. But these learn English as soon as possible, and their children learn it as the mother tongue.

Much to be desired is a world language. But there is no world language, nor is one in sight for the near future. Therefore the interest of the nation demand that certain persons, of American beliefs and ideals, should have knowledge of other tongues. The wisdom of other people must be transmuted. There is need for interpreters, and the carrying on of trade and intercourse.

Therefore foreign languages will be taught to some extent, German should be taught in the schools, as a general proposition. There may be exception, as in a case where the German population is so great that public instruction would tend to perpetuate the German language in the locality.

For the most part, in most places, common sense requires that German be taught. That English speaking true American citizens to some extent understand German, is in itself a protection against disloyalty expressed in the German tongue. Experience demands a certain number of American experts, in all modern tongues.

The direction in which foreign tongues may be properly discouraged is clear. Whatever tends to keep a considerable portion of the population separate in thought and ideals should be discouraged. Nationalistic societies, not American, newspapers printed in foreign languages, for the purpose of preserving a foreign tongue; the instruction of foreigners in the tongue of the people their parents have abandoned are areas in which prohibition may operate with wisdom. Instruction in German, for purpose of educating Americans, should not be discontinued.

## TAKING THE MEANING

**M. R. CREEL**, who so intelligently manages the bureau of information, recently said, using the general sense of his language, that he was glad because America was unprepared when the war opened. He meant by this, as other language showed, only that America's unpreparedness, wise or unwise in itself, was proof of her peaceful intentions, of her spirit of amity and of her good will toward mankind.

Congressional gentlemen, including some who ought to know better, raised a hue and cry against Creel, using the first part of his statement, and not the second part which showed what he was driving at.

America was unprepared, because of the beliefs of her people, their pacific intentions, their certainty that there could never be another great war. Perhaps this was bad. But America's unpreparedness did prove her Christian intentions, and that was good. Scrutinizing what was not perhaps in itself good, Mr. Creel described a good, collateral and certain.

Simple Simon, were he in the senate, could not exhibit a censoriousness more simple minded than that directed against Mr. Creel's preparedness utterance, by senators.

Creel is charged with lack of respect for the senate. Is the omission strange?

## NO MARTIAL LAW

**SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S** bill to put the United States under martial law, reflected the eagerness of an elderly man, who cannot himself become a combatant, to do something to help. It would not help, to turn America over to the rule of soldiers. In this country there are no conquered areas. There is nothing with which the civil power cannot deal. Managing a country, and a people requires training, a peculiar outlook which can be gained only through experience. To this outlook the soldier is by habit and environment usually foreign.

The necessity for martial law arises where the civil power has broken down; where the territory, being conquered, is without its own legitimate civil authority. There is no reason why martial law should exist in a country which has arranged a great war and raised a great army with less friction than ever was known before.

President Wilson, with his clearer vision, and calmer temperament, states clearly the case against martial law. Senator Chamberlain, as an inevitable consequence, will not press his legislation to inflict it.

## SHIPPING CATTLE INTO CONNECTICUT

The first of five carloads of cattle being brought into the State by the live stock department of the Committee of Food Supply of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, arrived at Lyman's Viaduct Thursday, where they were unloaded and removed to the farms of John Rankel and A. C. Carrier. The remaining carloads are now on the way from Kansas City where they were secured by Prof. H. L. Garrigus of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who is purchasing the cattle. The shipment consists of grade Herefords and grade Shorthorns and contains feeding steers to be fattened for market and breeding heifers to be used as stock cattle.

The other cars of cattle yet to arrive will be taken by F. A. Griswold of Rocky Hill, Albert Norton of Berlin, Earl Dunkley of Middletown, Lawrence Raymond of Hadlyme, F. S. Chapman of Old Saybrook, and several other farmers who have agreed to take small lots.

The cattle are a part of the plan of the live stock committee to increase the number of beef cattle in the State. The State Council of Defense at a recent meeting, allow this committee \$5,000 to be used as a purchasing fund for the securing of cattle in the Chicago and other western markets. This money was allowed them with the understanding that the cattle be insured while the property of the State, and that a sufficiently high price would be charged for them to cover the expense of bringing them to the State and the cost of the transaction and the fund returned intact when necessary for this method of importing livestock seems past.

## NAME RECEIVERS FOR RAILWAY CO.

Pittsburgh, April 23.—J. D. Callery, H. S. A. Stewart and Charles A. Fagan were appointed today as receivers for the Pittsburgh Railway Co. in the Federal court. Mr. Callery is chairman of the railroad directorate, Mr. Stewart is a banker and Mr. Fagan an attorney.

## DUKE FREDERICK DEAD

Amsterdam, April 22.—Duke Frederick II, ruler of the German duchy of Anhalt, is dead. He was 61 years old.

## GERMANS HIDING THEIR MONEY IN FEAR OF SEIZURE

Reported That Hundreds in Michigan Have Withdrawn Savings From Banks.

## MISTAKEN FEAR PROVES CONTAGIOUS

Coin, Currency and Securities Are Being Buried in Back Gardens.

Detroit, Mich., April 20.—State, county and government officials are seemingly agreed that the soil of Michigan is today hiding more money, coin and currency than it has held for several years.

German propaganda is the reason. Despite the efforts of government agents and of newspapers, to assure persons of Teutonic extraction that their property will not be seized, there has been a noticeable shrinkage in the savings deposits of some of these people in various sections of Michigan.

The mistaken fear, it is believed, has proved contagious in one or two districts which have a heavy foreign population. Hard earned savings which usually were hidden at home in the days before the government postal savings system was instituted, are being sent back to the soil.

Government agents have been enlisted the assistance of patriotic citizens to combat this German propaganda.

For several months, however, signs of hoarding have increased, particularly since the government began to take over the property of certain German corporations in the east.

One incident was reported from Ypsilanti, in Washtenaw county, near Detroit, illustrates the situation. A farmer and his two sons drew their entire savings, about \$7,000, from a Ypsilanti bank. The father buried the money and then forgot the hiding place. After several days he located the wealth and returned with it to Ypsilanti where he told the bank cashier of his act.

"I had a tip that the government was going to confiscate the savings of all German-Americans," the farmer said.

When he was told that such rumors were the work of spies and that many patriotic persons of German lineage had large sums of money on deposit the farmer put the money back in the bank.

Then he went home and slept soundly for the first time in a week.

## FIFTY PRIMARY OFFICIALS ARE SENT TO PRISON

Were Concerned in Election Frauds in New York City Last September.

## HALF REPUBLICANS, HALF DEMOCRATS

Justice Goff Regrets That None of Principals in Case Were Convicted.

New York, April 20.—Fifty election officials—half of them Democrats and half Republicans—were sentenced today by Justice Goff to prison terms of two months each after pleading guilty to participation in primary frauds in the mayoralty contest here last September. Ten others who denied their guilt were tried and convicted by juries, received sentences of from three to six months each.

The frauds were for the most part committed by Republican and Democratic inspectors in the Republican primaries and favored John Purroy Mitchell, then mayor, who was candidate for nomination for re-election on the fusion ticket. Mitchell was easily defeated by Bennett, who brought charges of fraud.

The court, in passing sentence, said: "It is cause for deep regret that the officers of the law have been unable to arraign the prime conspirators, for the conviction of even one would be a greater triumph, for public justice, than the conviction of all the employed instruments now at the bar."

## FIRE IN HANGAR DOES NO DAMAGE

Amsterdam, April 22.—A fire on April 12 in Friedrichshafen involved an old zeppelin hangar and was quickly subdued, according to an official statement in Berlin. The damage was slight and work in the zeppelin yards was not hampered.

A dispatch from Geneva on April 16 reported that enormous losses were caused by a fire on the preceding Saturday in the zeppelin works in Mannheim, near Friedrichshafen. The plant was destroyed and vast quantities of raw material were burned.

Two large zeppelins and 40 aeroplanes also were lost. The number of victims was said to be considerable. The fire burned for more than 24 hours and was interspersed by frequent explosions which could be heard in Switzerland.

## MAYORS TO MARCH IN LIBERTY PARADE

New York, April 22.—Mayor Hylan had completed for a division in the Liberty day parade, next Friday, composed of mayors of the principal cities of the reserve district. Representatives from the principal city of each city in the district, which embraces New York state and northern New Jersey and Fairfield county, Connecticut, will march, escorted by the 6th regiment, New York, guard.

## FORM BUREAU OF INFORMATION FOR MEN IN SERVICE

Will Endeavor to Answer Questions From Families of Men Now With Forces.

## WILL GIVE ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

Edward Field, Secretary of Council's Legal Committee, is in Charge.

The establishment of a Bureau of Soldiers' and Sailors' Information has been announced by the Connecticut State Council of Defense. This Bureau will undertake to answer proper requests for information forwarded through the council's war bureaus from families and dependants. Edward Field, auditor and statistician of the Public Utilities Commission, has been made secretary of the council's Legal Committee and will be in charge of this bureau.

The following announcement concerning the establishment of the new bureau was issued by the State Council of Defense:

"For the purpose of meeting the demands being made for advice regarding soldiers and sailors of Connecticut now in the service, the State Council of Defense has established a Bureau of Soldiers' and Sailors' Information to which questions of families and dependants of soldiers and sailors may be referred. The bureau will undertake to answer all proper requests forwarded through the war bureaus from families and dependants, for information relative to allowances, relief, insurance, civil rights, welfare, and similar matters."

"The war service of a nation is divided into many departments and much time will be saved if the seeker for information makes his request to the proper department. The regulations of the federal government relating to war emergencies require that specific directions be followed in certain correspondence and in applications and this bureau will be prepared to advise as to the proper steps to take to secure information that is available for the public use."

## PEACE IN EAST MEANS A RELIEF TO THE GERMANS

German Writer Describes Von Hindenburg as "Picture of Greatness."

## SAVING OF GERMAN BLOOD SACRED DUTY

Without Battle Won Peace is Not Obtainable, Says German Leader.

New York, April 23.—Peace for Germany, according to Gen. Ludendorff, chief quartermaster general, rests on the fighting on the western front and without severe battles fought to a finish Germany cannot obtain peace. These statements were made during an interview with German newspaper correspondents at great headquarters on March 12 and reported in German newspapers of that date which have been received here.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg was interviewed at the same time and the two German leaders were apparently convinced that for Germany peace was needed to bring about peace. The chief quartermaster general said concerning the fighting which has since taken place in northern France:

"The final fighting in the west, of course, cannot be compared with the fighting in Galicia or in Italy. The enemy has a powerful reserve army at hand which may move on his splendidly laid out railroad system as he sees fit."

"But however heavy the fighting may be, the battle must be fought out because, without it, peace is not attainable."

Wilhelm Hegeler, correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in reporting the interview described Von Hindenburg as "a picture of quiescent greatness," while Ludendorff gave the impression of having strength of volcanic heat, but curbed by will. The correspondent says that when the conversation turned to events in the east, Field Marshal von Hindenburg referred to charges that in concluding peace "we acted like men of violence," said it was necessary to obtain frontier safeguards.

"As we wanted peace, we had to bring it about by force," was the interjection of Gen. Ludendorff.

Peace in the east meant a tremendous relief for the Germans on the west. Ludendorff said, adding: "Now we are about to gain the ascendancy numerically. Of course the transportation of troops from the east because of the bad condition of the railroads cannot be effected by tomorrow. But at any rate our position already is such that we do not have to ask, looking up anxiously: 'Where will the enemy attack?' We ourselves are in a position to assume the offensive wherever we desire."

Referring to France, Gen. Ludendorff said:

"We may well say, without exaggeration, that France has dug her own grave. She is about to bleed herself to death. Undoubtedly the French are brave soldiers. Lieutenant Gen. Von Ardenne, the military critic, in the Tageblatt on March 20, the day before the beginning of the offensive, in an analysis of the interview with the military leaders, wrote:

"The German army leaders look forward with grace concern to the final fighting. The saving of German blood they have at all times considered as a sacred duty. But the German people and their allies will have to accept the necessity that the final battle must be fought out."

## RESOLUTIONS BY THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF N. E.

Declare Unflinching Support of President in Carrying War to Victory.

## HAS 3,000 MEMBERS IN THE SERVICE

Rev. W. H. Voigt, Pastor of Bridgeport Church Present at Convention.

Resolutions were unanimously passed by the 400 delegates attending the annual conference of the Evangelical church of New England, at Somerville, Mass., April 11-14, supporting the government of the United States in its war policy and declaring that the 160,000 members of the church in this country are solidly behind President Wilson in his determination to push the war to a final and victorious conclusion.

Pastors of the church in the New England states were instructed to offer prayers for all those who have taken up the sword in defense of democracy and for the 3,000 men belonging to the Evangelical church who are at present enrolled in the fighting arms of the country's service.

The above news was brought back to Bridgeport by Rev. H. Williams Voigt, pastor of the Evangelical church of Bridgeport. In speaking of the conference Mr. Voigt said: "The enthusiasm could not have been greater than that exhibited by the four hundred New England delegates. We wanted to show the country at large that we, as a church are behind the president, the government, and seeing this war through to a finish."

The following resolutions were adopted by the conference before the conclusion of the convention:

Whereas, the United States of America has become involved in the world conflict, and the principles for which it contends are in harmony with the ideals of our divine nation, in that it is individual and national sacrifice for the deliverance of the world from oppression and injustice and not for national gain or unchristian conquest, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we pledge our loyalty and faithfulness to all the constitutional principles of our nation, and that we heartily support the Government and the President of these United States, and pray that divine guidance and inspiration may be to all those in authority, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we abhor every element that operates in opposition to the free and democratic life of our nation. We also state emphatically that the Evangelical Association is of American origin; its founder Jacob Albright, was born in America and himself served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our church is an American product, imbued with American principles, and has always been a lover of liberty and democracy; has always stood firm with the Government in every national crisis; and at this time she rises again in all her denominational strength in the support of the vital cause of a cosmopolitan righteousness and democracy. Further be it

RESOLVED, that we offer our prayers for the men who have laid their lives upon their country's altar, especially for the men of the Evangelical Association who have courageously and loyally taken up arms to war against a menacing militarism and autocratic oppression, in defense of liberty, peace and goodwill. Also that we pray for the salvation of the earth, that peace may be delivered from moral, social and political servitude, so that the dove of peace may come to the earth to abide forever.

## GRANGER ADMITS HIS GUILT OF GENERAL CHARGE

Chicago, April 22.—Prof. Thomas of Chicago university, after he was arrested in a hotel where he had registered with Mrs. R. M. Granger, wife of an army officer now in France, issued a statement made public today, giving his version of the affair.

Prof. Thomas said that Granger had literary ambitions and that she came to Chicago in search for a girl friend who, she declared, had a remarkable history. She was to have met the professor with the girl to discuss the case at the time of their arrest, but she had been unable to find the girl and had to come alone, he said. The statement adds:

"I am therefore not guilty of the charge as it is understood, but I am guilty of the whole general charge in the sense that I hold views and am capable of practices not approved by our social traditions."

The professor and Mrs. Granger were acquitted of a charge of disorderly conduct in the municipal court last week.

## TO ASK KAISER TO TAKE CROWNS

Amsterdam, April 22.—Berlin newspapers reported that the National Liberal party leaders have decided immediately to send a telegram to Emperor William recommending that he accept the crowns of the former Russian governments of Estonia and Livonia.

## Nine Months For Carrying Weapons

New Britain, April 22.—Joseph Murat was sentenced to serve nine months in jail in the police court today for carrying concealed weapons and breach of the peace. It was alleged that he threatened to kill his grocer, Frank Terclak, in a dispute over a bill. Murat testified that the threat was only a joke.

If the newspapers denounce the air-raid delays, they encourage the Germans, and if they don't denounce them and the delays keep on, they also encourage the Germans.